

THE BELLOWS

31st GREAT YEAR

January 21, 2010

Puget Sound Photographic Collector's Society, Inc.

Vol. XXXI No. 5

WHAT	NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF PSPCS
WHERE	DES MOINES MASONIC TEMPLE 2208 S. 223rd St. (Take Midway exit #149 west off I-5...go to first stop light west of Pacific Hwy. South...Turn right.)
WHEN	Thursday, January 21st 7:00 p.m. till 10:00 p.m. (doors open about 6:00 p.m.)
WHY	A short business meeting..Earn That Camera presentation..Member's trade and sell tables..(please ignore during business meeting..) Auction (one lot per member)..Door Prize. Program: This month's program will be an expanded Show & Tell with members showing off the "photographica treasures" they received..or found..during the holiday season.

WELCOME TO 2010:

Here we are in the last year of the first decade of the 21st Century. Our Club meeting year is half done this month and it is now time to think about our 30th Show Experience Weekend the weekend of May first 2010.

With your Bellows you have received our Show brochure and also a sign-up form for a free display table. NOW is the time to fill them out and return them to our Registration Chairman, Harold Beyea. There are several things you should consider as you look over our brochure. 1. Taking part in the best west coast Show is always a lot of fun. 2. The table cost is small. 3. You will have the opportunity to have the first chance at thousands of photographica treasures before the general public comes charging through the door. 4. You may very well make some money and rid yourself of some no longer wanted "treasures".

Also, you do NOT need to purchase a sales table if you would just like to reserve a free-to-members display table so you can proudly show off some part of your collection. Why not blow your own horn a bit? That's half the fun of being a Collector!

This is your club's 30th Show. It continues to be one of the very best Shows in the United States. This is your P.S.P.C.S. big event of the Club year. Join in...take part. Be a truly active member. You will enjoy yourself...honest!

LAST CALL FOR DUES:

First, treasurer Shriley says Thank You to all of you who have paid your \$20.00 dues for our 2010 Club year...which began in September 2009. Now that our club year is half over anyone who has not paid for 2010 will be removed from the Bellows mailing list. We hate to see you drop your membership but we wish you well and hope you may decide to rejoin P.S.P.C.S. in the future.

THIS MONTH'S MYSTERY QUESTION

With thanks to the Western Photographic Historical Society

Answer at end of Newsletter

What special purpose camera was made in 1966 and took four identical photos on Polaroid type 100 pack film?

★ ★ ★ BACKSIDE INFORMATION ★ ★ ★

SANTA AND FRIENDS



Photo. courtesy of Maxine Nagel

The December meeting of the Puget Sound Photographic Collectors Society was the Club's annual Christmas buffet, with sparkling cider, put forth by Club secretary Stan Kirlin. There were about 30 members and their guests in attendance. A few members chose to eat and run but, As you can see above, Santa flew in to help the rest of us with our gift exchange. (We could hear the eight tiny reindeer prancing about on the lodge roof.) Eventhough no one chose to exchanged their present a very fun evening was had by all. After all the gifts were picked...with John Sparrow getting the pick of all the opened gifts...the happy throng bid farewell to Santa and continued to sip sparkling cider and exchange holiday greetings as they quickly helped Stan put the hall back in order. Another fine Christmas meeting! Ho, Ho, Ho...Burp!!!



THE BELLOWS Newsletter is published 10 times per year by Puget Sound Photographic Collector's Society, Inc. Information for **The Bellows** should be sent to Bill Kimber, 1413 Weathervane Drive, Tacoma, WA 98466-5712, (253) 564-4046, billkimber@webtv.net

The P.S.P.C.S. internet address is www.pspcs.org

Dues are \$20.00 per year and should be sent to Secretary/Treasurer Shirley Sparrow, 300 Pease Road, Cle Elum, WA 98922, (509) 674-1916, sesparrow9@msn.com P.S.P.C.S. members receive first notification of our yearly April show.

President: Mike Immel (206) 856-7722 shutt64@yahoo.com

The following is from the Cascade Panorama and is used with thanks. Ed.

The Cartridge Kodaks

by Ben Ehrman

I doubt that there are few Kodak collectors or, for that matter, many stalwart collectors of 19th century photographic gear who haven't owned at least one Cartridge Kodak at some point. They appear to be ubiquitous. It seems that there is at least one specimen at every camera swap show, and Internet venues like eBay's auction web seem to have them offered in ostensibly prodigious numbers. Why is that?

The first Cartridge Kodak (No. 4) appeared on the photographic scene in 1897, a time in which many amateur photographers were transitioning from cumbersome view-style plate cameras to those utilizing the new roll films (known as "cartridge" film) that were appearing on the market. These roll film cameras, at first, generally took the form of box-type or "Detective" style cameras, but by 1890 companies like Kodak were offering more advanced folding-bed style cameras like their No. 4 Folding Kodak (Satchel) that could use either plates or roll film with the included Eastman-Walker rollholder. Anyone who has seen one of these Folding Kodaks will probably agree that they are formidable (and beautiful) cameras, but were presumably not very popular with amateur enthusiasts due to its rather large size and hefty price of \$60. When the Folding Kodaks were discontinued in 1897, it seems that the Cartridge Kodak took over as Eastman's offering in the roll film, folding-bed style camera line.

The Cartridge Kodaks came in three different sizes: Nos. 4, 5 and 3, respectively. (Incidentally, Kodak's numbering system is not by introduction date but instead by negative size.) The No. 4 was the first to be introduced (1897) and made 4x5 inch negatives on type "104" roll film. In 1898 Kodak released the No. 5 Cartridge Kodak which made 5x7 inch negatives on type "115" roll film, and finally the No. 3 was introduced in April, 1900 and, as the smallest model, created 3-1/4 x 4-1/4 inch negatives on type "119" roll film. Pretty dry stuff, I know.

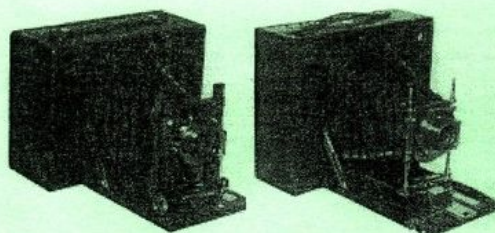
All three of the Cartridge Kodak models were constructed in relatively the same fashion with, of course, the difference being in their overall dimensions. The bodies are made of mahogany and are covered in pebble-grained leather with decorative scribing on the sides, top and bottom. The folding bed displays a beautifully polished mahogany, and this, coupled with handsome maroon leather bellows, makes these cameras attractive presentations. On either side, in front, are two built-in viewfinders — one for viewing vertical scenes and the other for horizontals. These make for an overall compact design, but I would imagine that the user suffered from parallax correction problems due to their orientation several inches off the lens axis.

The film cartridges themselves were obviously loaded from the rear. The back of the camera completely slides off, exposing the interior of the camera. On my No. 4, I recall that it took me quite a while to figure out that the back cover is locked into place with a small levered latch located inside the front right of the camera body. Okay, so I'm not an engineer. Incidentally, all three Cartridge Kodak models could be used with an optional plate adapter.

As tended to be the custom of the day, and especially with Kodak it seems, there are myriad variations in each model. It

may have been neat at the time to make these improvements — You know, the "latest and greatest" syndrome that still pervades today — but I, as a collector, find this to be somewhat infuriating. Once you own one, the urge to obtain other variants is hard to resist. I'm sure you all know the feeling.

The earliest variants of the No. 4 and No. 5 started out with wooden front standards that provided rise and cross shift movements, and had brass fittings and screw clamped sliding focusing. By 1899, they both had been downgraded to nickel-plated fittings, and in 1900 the wooden front standards were changed to metal, an aluminum baseboard was added to the bed and the sliding focusing was changed to rack and pinion (see figures). These changes probably made the cameras more structurally sound and economical to produce, but the early variants are decidedly more handsome and definitely the more rare. The No. 3 was introduced in 1900 and appeared in the same evolved configuration as the No. 4 and No. 5. In 1903 the No. 4 and No. 5 Cartridge Kodaks got their final improvement when fitted with spirit levels with the No. 3 getting one in 1904. All three Cartridge Kodak models continued in this final configuration until their discontinuation in 1907.



Cartridge Kodaks No. 4, first model (left) and No. 5, later Model E, 1901-7 (from Coe, *Kodak Cameras*, pp. 87-8).

Naturally, all three models could be obtained with quite a variety of lens and shutter combinations. Shutters ranged from the Bausch & Lomb Iris Diaphragm shutter, B&L Automatic, Kodak Automatic, Unicum and Volute shutters. Lenses could be either the B&L Plastigmat f/6.8, B&L Zeiss Anastigmat f/8, B&L Zeiss Tessar f/6.3, Goerz Anastigmat f/6.8, or the Cooke Anastigmat f/6.5 or f/6.3. Whew! Decisions, decisions.

So what was the Cartridge Kodak's appeal? They provided the amateur photographer a well made camera which was relatively easy to transport and was capable of taking multiple large format images before changing film, which could be done in daylight! The No. 4, No. 5 and No. 3 Cartridge Kodaks were offered at base prices of \$25, \$35 and \$20 respectively — not cheap but not overly expensive either. Accurate production figures for the No. 4 Cartridge Kodak are unclear but Brian Coe, in *Kodak Cameras: The First Hundred Years*, states production at over 90,000 units in its ten year run. Obviously it was a popular camera in its day — a testament to the growing amateur enthusiasm in photography at the turn of the last century — and most likely why they are fairly easy to find in today's collector market.

The Cartridge Kodaks may not be the most rare or beautiful cameras of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, even though the early wooden front models seem to be pretty scarce, but from a collecting standpoint, you could do far worse.

The following is from the June 2009 Chicago Photographic Collectors Society The Bulletin and is used with thanks. Ed.

On Saturday, the 23rd of May 2009 the 15th WestLicht Photographica Auction was ended successfully. Regardless of the recent economical situation, this auction was able to hold the high standards of previous auctions both in total turnover as well as the percentage of sold lots.

The most spectacular lot of the auction was an original Leica M4 olive for the Germany Army which went for more than double the high estimate – it was sold for unbelievable 87,600 EUR! The next lot of equal exclusivity was the presumably earliest Leica M3 pre-model ever built which also was able to realize a fantastic result of 72,000 EUR. Generally speaking the prices for Leicas and accessories were very solid and very often estimates were considerably exceeded – for example a MP chrome was hammered for 14,400 EUR, a M1 olive went for 13,800 EUR and a I C Non Standard outfit was sold for 12,600 EUR.

This time hand-selected Japanese cameras were also at a premium with many achieving record prices. Amongst others, an almost mint Nikon I found a new owner for 27,000 EUR, and a black painted Nikon SP and a black painted Nikon S2 were both sold for 8,400 EUR.

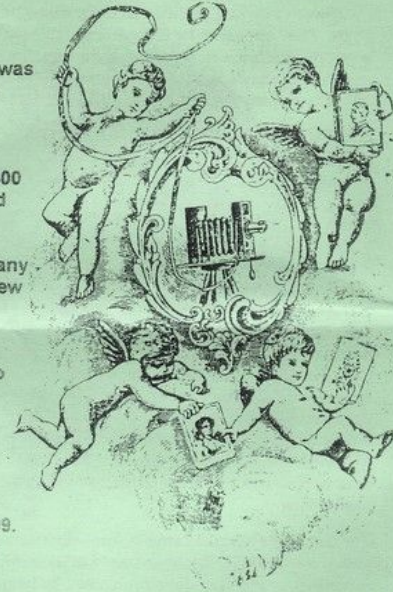
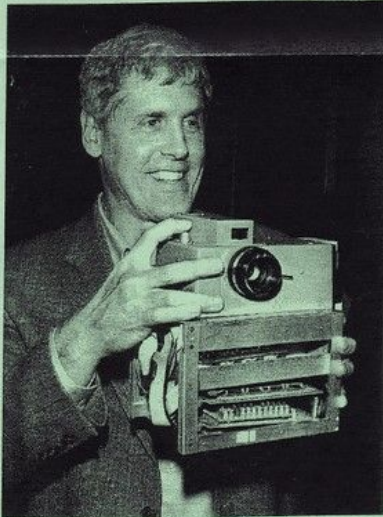
One of the few early NASA modified 500 EL/M went for 18,000 EUR and also the historic cameras were able to establish remarkable results. Next to a very rare Meopta Pankopta (15,000 EUR) and a beautiful Sigris Stereo (16,800 EUR) we sold two exceptional Dallmeyer cameras: the Universal Sliding Box Camera from c.1870 went for 15,000 EUR and the Naturalist Tropical Reflex dating from c.1910 for 11,400 EUR.

The next WestLicht Photographica Auction will take place in November 2009. All prices quotes include auction charges – we are sending you the results list attached to this mail. At our website, www.westlicht-auction.com you will find detailed information about our auction house and the online catalogues of all previous auctions.

(NOTE: The price conversion was \$ 1.30 U.S. to 1.00 Euro.

Steven Sasson, electrical engineer at Eastman Kodak and co-inventor of the digital camera. Here he holds the prototype of the digital camera. The first image was made with this camera in December 1975.

— Robert Lansdale, photo.

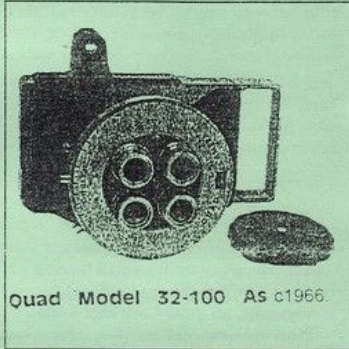


So

What special purpose camera was made in 1966 and took four identical photos on Polaroid Type 100 pack film?

Answer:

The Quad Model 32-100 As has four lenses and can be set to take two or four identical exposures. The camera was designed for identification and passport photos.



Quad Model 32-100 As c1966.